## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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Any non-subscriber into whose hands a copy of this week's issue of THE

NATIONAL TRIBUNE shall come, will understand that it is sent to him for examination. We ask that he or she will look over it carefully, note its many special features, and com- her needs and the faithful service of her husband pare it with other weekly fireside papers. We are very sure that if they do this they will find it to be superior in interest and attractiveness to any and all of them. It is beyond question the best weekly family paper in the whole country. It has more distinguished contributors, and a greater array of valuable reading matter, than any of them.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Opponents of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE are in many instances striving to deter comrades to whom we have sent sample copies | widow and mother of veterans. from taking them from the postoffice, alleging that they will thereby become responsible for a year's subscription.

This is false. No responsibility whatever is incurred by taking the paper out of the office. FRANK CARPENTER'S LETTERS.

This week we publish the second of the very entertaining letters from "Out-of-theway Places of the World," by Frank G. Carpenter. We are quite sure that no attraction that we have offered our readers for a long time will exceed these letters. They are admirable in every way. Mr. Carpenter is a keen observer, and has a graphic way of lost in making it "on principle within our well-benten tracks of travel, is seeing what such injustice mounts up to heaven. few other travelers have seen, and describes it most charmingly. This week's letter will of other women, who, like Mrs. Bradley, be found particularly interesting from the gave a husband and four gallant sons to the realistic picture it gives of the life and hab- service of the country, and are now, because l'ensions; its of the Japanese people. It is almost the of their loss, eating the bitter bread of pensame as socing the people themselves to read | ury in their old age, then the more shame the letter. The illustrations are made from to the Nation which permits such a thingphotographs taken by Mr. Carpenter him- the more blistering shame to the man whose self. It is Mr. Carpenter's intention to con- voto of the Dependent Pension Bill out off in Congress except the veteran, his widow tinue his travels through all of the out-of- from these mothers in Israel the relief which and orphan. the way and very interesting places of the the Nation was anxious to bestow upon Far East for about a year, during which | them. time he will continue to write for THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE of what he sees. These let- time before this shameful denial of a pension ters are published in no other paper, and we to Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Cleveland hastened to anticipate that our readers will regard them sign a bill which placed on the roll the as quite a treat.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NATIONAL TRIB. 60 days in the Mexican war, even though

ENE. Every man who were the blue ought to ernment. take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

friend that he has.

He ought to ask all his comrades to subscribe for it, for it is as much to them as to by the defeat at the polls of the man who is

It is the only champion, advocate and

The paper ought to have a half-million circulation, and will have if the comrades work for it as faithfully as it labors for them.

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough; and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just wate equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."-Col. accept the charity of the local authorities."-Col Maison's Report on His Mangled Disability Matson's Report on His Mangled Disability Could not Col. Matson have done the same

THE CASE OF MRS. BRADLEY.

pensioned on account of shell wound of back

received at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863,

and died Oct. 21, 1882. His death is not entirely

nently his widow has no title before the Pension

years in defense of his country, and who, while in such service, contracted a disability which neces-

sarily impaired his ability to provide for himself

cars, your committee are clearly of opinion that

he world, but be, in a measure at least, provided

or in her old days, and therefore report favorably

Your committee inderse all the statements of the

itself to purchase for this country the pros-

perity it now enjoys. Her husband served

over four years, and even after receiving a

majorities that she was justly entitled to.

I herewith return without approval House bill

number 5394, entitled "An act granting pension to

discharged from the military service in 1865, after a

long service, and was afterward pensioned for gun-

He died in 1882. The widow appears to have

No cause is given of the soldier's death, but it is

not claimed that it resulted from his military serv-

ice, her pension being asked for entirely because of

This presents the question whether a gift in such

The passage of this law would in my opinion

door to such a vast multitude of claims not on

principle within our present pension laws, that I

The judgment of every man who reads

this cruel utterance must be that the Presi-

dent has gone a long distance out of his way

in order to strike a deliberate blow at a

The man who would prevent Congress

common sense, is giving a pension to Mrs.

Bradley going to "open the door to such a

Is not such a case as hers directly "on

widow of every man who served so much as

the husbands were killed fighting the Gov-

We want this irrepressible animosity

Mr. Cleveland has been actively vetoing the

soldiers for four years. Now let the soldiers

cause he did not serve long enough; and

can he be heard to complain if he gets a just

rate equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the

remainder of the relief necessary to his support,

he shall be allowed, as other citizens must te

veto him. Comrades, get your vetoes ready.

animated by it.

principle within our present pension laws"?

within our present pension laws "?

GROVER CLEVELAND.

for the purpose of paying pensions,

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 6, 1886.

widows and mothers.

never filed a claim for pension in her own right.

Here is his message in fall:

Sallie Ann Bradley,

on the bill and ask that it do pass.

recommend that the pending bill do pass.

ould not now be abandoned to the charity of

and wife a comfortable support in their declinit

to assist her.

Col. Matson must not attempt to deceive The veto of the bill to pension Mrs. Sally Ann Bradlev illustrates the feelings Mr. the comrades by pleading that the discus-Cleveland entertains toward the widows sion of the Mills Tariff Bill engrossed the and dependent mothers of deceased Union attention of the House to such an extent as veterans. No more deserving claim than to deprive him of all opportunity of pushing hers was ever presented to Congress. This the consideration and passage of pension legwas demonstrated in an admirable report islation. The House met on the 5th of Deon her case made by the Committee on Incember, and the Committee on Invalid Penvalid Pensions, through Dr. Wm. W. Ellssions was announced on the 5th of January. berry, of Ohio, a prominent Democrat and Col. Matson knew that he was to be the Chairman of the Committee long before this, a gentleman of high character. He said: We find from an examination of the papers in however. The Tariff Bill was not reported this case that a similar bill was favorably reported until the 2d of April, and the discussion of by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed the House in the 48th Congress, but failed to be it did not begin until the 17th. Here was reached in the Senate. As the report referred to is four and a half months' time since the opena fair resume of the points in the case, your committee herewith incorporate the same into their ing of the session, and three and a half months since his appointment as Chairman, The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2520) granting a pension in which there was little business of real to Sally Ann Bradley, have had the same under importance before the House, and presumaconsideration, and beg leave to submit the fol-Saily Ann Bradley is the widow of Thomas J. bly he could have had all the time he want-Bradley, who served as a private in Co. D. 24th Ohio, from June 13, 1861, to Oct. 9, 1865. He was

A petition signed by nearly 800 of the best citi-Col. Matson taking the necessary steps. ens of the County in which she resides, some of whom have known her and her deceased husband The discussion of the Mills bill ended July for many years before the late war, sets forth that 21-almost exactly three months ago-and she is 70 years of age, is as helpless as an infant, and left without means of support, or friends able since then the House has been mainly en-Having been left destitute by the death of her gaged in killing time.

COL, MATSON'S RECORD.

husband, who served faithfully for more than four Here, then, has been between seven and eight months of time bristling with opportunities which any earnest man would have employed. These opportunities were given by the power with which he is clothed by Paragraph 5 of Rule XXIV of the Rules of foregoing report as fully borne out by the facts and the House of Representatives, and which record proof, and in addition find that four of ker sons followed their father into the cause for the Union, power cannot be taken away from him "extwo of whom died upon buttlefields; the others returned cept by a vote of two-thirds of those present home, one with the loss of an eye, the other an arm, and are cripples for life. We believe this a case de-

serving of the attention of Congress, and therefore After the morning hour shall have been devoted to the reports from committees (or the call com-Is it possible to find a woman more depleted) the Speaker shall again call the commitserving of a pension than this poor old wartees in regular order for one hour, upon which call each committee, on being named, shall have the widowed, war-bereaved wife and mother? right to call up for consideration any bill reported by She was the wife and mother of heroes-of it on a previous day on either the House or the Union

men who sacrificed everything-even life | Calendar. All the Chairmen of committees have enjoyed this power during the entire session except while the Mills bill was being dis cussed-from April 17 to July 21-and severe wound continued for nearly two years to carry a musket in the ranks and do a nearly every one of them made use of it brave volunteer's duty. Her husband died to secure such legislation as they desired. and left her, at the age of 70, destitute. Of Col. Matson was the only Chairman of an the four stalwart sons who would have been important committee who declined to the props of her declining years, two perished avail himself of it. Only in a single inon the battlefield and the other two were stance did he make use of it. On Monday, terribly wounded combating the enemies of | Sept. 17, he called up and had passed the the Nation. Here were five good and suffi- bill increasing the pensions for deafness. cient reasons for the Nation's generosity and This benefited in all less than 500 soldiers. justice to her. Let us see what trouble the At that time quite a number of Representa-President took to find an excuse for with- tives called out to him to have the Disabilholding from her the meager pension that ity Bill and the Arrears Bill also put on both Houses of Congress said by handsome | their passage, but he declined to accept their

At no time did he make an effort to secure a day for the consideration of pension legislation. March 26 Maj. Morrill, a mem-The husband of this supposed beneficiary was ber of the minority of the Invalid Pension Committee, attempted to have the 2d and 3d of May set apart for the consideration of pension legislation, but as this did not have the support and sanction of the Chairman it

April 3 the Committee on Rules set apart days for the consideration of business coma case is a proper disposition of money appropriated ing from the Committees on Commerce, on Military Affairs, on the Pacific Railroads, establish a precedent so far-reaching, and open the Territories, Public Lands, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Public Grounds, and the Judiam constrained to disapprove the bill under conciary; but no time was assigned to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and it did not appear that the Chairman of the same had asked for or desired such time.

April 23 Maj. Morrill renewed his effort to secure two days for the Invalid Pensions Committee. Again he was not seconded or aided in any way by his Chairman, and again the effort failed. from bestowing a pension on a woman with

Later a petition, signed by 156 Represuch a history as Mrs. Bradley's must be sentatives, praying that this time be given, actuated by settled hatred of veterans, their was presented. Col. Matson's name was not

The pretended reasons that he gives are on the petition. absurdly inadequate. How, in the name of Aug. 15 Maj. Lyman endeavored to force a consideration of pension legislation by objecting to any other business until time was vast multitude of claims not on principle assigned for this purpose, and maintained his attitude for six days. Col. Matson's voice was not raised in support of him.

Even during the discussion of the Mills bill the Chairmen of the Labor Committee If it is not, then not an instant should be and the Committee on Military Affairs were telling what he sees. He has gone off the present pension laws," for the offense of able to secure days for the consideration of business from their committees. If there is "a vast multitude of claims"

In brief: Every committee has had all the time it needed except the Committee on Invalid

Every Chairman has been active and successful in forwarding the business of his committee, excepting Col. Matson.

Everybody has been able to be fully heard

He and they have not been heard, simply because Col. Matson decided in advance that It must be kept in mind that only a short | they should not be.

"And if one receives not enough it is be- to this House prior to his nomination for Governor cause he did not serve long enough; and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."-Col. Matson's Report on His Mangled Disability against Union veterans and those connected

with them stopped in the most effective way Bill. COL. MATSON found no difficulty in getting the floor last month when he wanted to call up and have passed the bill increasing the rates of pensions for deafness. Would he have had any more trouble in calling up "And if one receives not enough it is be- the Disability Pension Bill or Arrears Bill?

An active, zealons Chairman of a committee like R. W. Townshend, of Illinois could find a way, even in the midst of the discussion of the Mills bill, to secure the consideration of business from his committee. if he desired? Most certainly.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

The apologists for President Cleveland urge in his defense that he has approved 1,264 bills, while only vetoing 199. This statement was made one of the corner-stones of the defense of the President in the House of Representatives Aug. 2, 1888, by L. F. Mc-Kinney, of New Hampshire, which defense was undoubtedly directly inspired from the White House, if not partially prepared there. Mr. McKinney, said: The number of private pension bills approved by President Cleveland, or allowed to become laws by him by limitation, to July 24, 1888, were 1,264.

During President Cleveland's administration be has vetoed of private pension bills 192; bills failed for want of signature, 55. And for this he is called the enemy of the Union soldier-a strange way to show his enmity. Had he desired to show his opposition to pensioning soldiers how much better no could have done it by vetoing the 1,264 and allowing the 199 to pass. This statement, coming in such an authori-

tative form, was and is made the text of all ed for the discussion of pension measures. who are striving to show that after all the The greater portion of the Members desired President has really been quite friendly to the opportunity for such discussion, and it

could have been had at almost any time by Like the generality of utterances regarding the veterans from that source, this mainly made up of misstatements cunningly arranged to deceive.

What are the absolute facts?

During the first session of the 49th Congress 747 private pension bills were passed, of which he signed 491, vetoed 101, took no action on 154, which accordingly became laws by Constitutional limitation, and vetoed one by pocketing until after adjourn-

passed, of which he signed 186, vetoed 22, took no action on 2, and vetoed 22 by withholding them until after adjournment.

His record for the 49th Congress therefore stands thus:

Failed of approval Of these:

Pocket "-vetoed.

Became laws by Constitutional limitations...

Paragraph 2, Section 7, Article I of the Constitution, says:

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated. \* \* \* If any bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a aw, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless he Congress by their adjournment prevent its reurn, in which case it shall not be a law.

This makes it clear that every bill which he does not sign he "disapproves."

Consequently, Mr. Cleveland "disapproved" 300 of the 977 bills sent him by the 49th Congress, or very nearly one-third. Heactually vetoed 144, or about one in six, and the presumption is just that he wanted to veto 156 more, but could not find for doing so even as slender excuses as he gave for withholding his signature to those which he

The record of the present session is not yet made up, but up to the close of August he had vetoed 77 pension bills. This would make his total vetoes to that date 221, in three years and a half.

Neither President Lincoln nor President Johnson vetoed a pension bill. In his eight years as President Gen. Grant

disapproved of but five bills, and three of these were for the benefit of the pensioners. Gen. R. B. Hayes did not disapprove of a pension bill during his term, nor did Presidents Garfield or Arthur.

Thus in three and a half years Mr. Cleveland has vetoed 45 times as many bills as his six predecessors did in the 24 years they were at the head of the Government! Counting the bills which he disapproved by not signing, he has disapproved of nearly 80 times as many as Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur did in 24 years! Let us stop this by veloing the vetoer. Comrades, get your vetoes ready.

he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to pension bill over his veto. accept the charity of the local authorities."-Col.

In his speech, which he did not deliver Col. Matson said, concerning the arrears

I have reported this great measure of relief in both Congresses prior to this one. Col. Matson's colleague-Hon. Wm. D. Owens, of Indiana-called his attention to

this "inaccuracy," in the following lan-He did not report such a bill as this (arrears) in the last-the 49th Congress. Nor did he report such a bill prior to the 48th Congress. Be has never re- Matson's Report on His Mangled Disability ported such a bill prior to this time. \* \* I will give my colleague a check for \$1,600 if he

will produce his favorable report of an arrears bill

This seems to be a fair challenge-a very fair challenge. A flat contradiction is made to Col. Matson's statement, and a statement. too, that is of much importance in making up his case for the soldiers of Indiana. It what he said is true, it can be readily proven by the Congressional Record. In doing this Col. Matson will not only vindicate his own truthfulness, but get \$1,900 for his cam-

lavishing money in Indiana. Will Col. Matson accept the challenge?

The one all-sufficient answer to the assertion that we have a much larger pension expenditure than any other Nation on earth is that we had a much bigger army than any other Nation ever had. We fought a terribly long war with it, which killed, wounded and broke down vastly more men than any previous war by any Nation.

WHY THE SENATE DID NOT,

Judge Thurman speaks on the pension question with the astonishing lack of information that has characterized his treatment of all matters of current polities during the present canvass. He says: I haven't counted up the number vetoed or

signed, and I don't care a straw about it; but why didn't the Senate pass these bills over his veto if they wanted them to pass? They had the power requires that the Senate shall consider all such bills, and if they don't do it who is to blame? This is simply an impudent, shyster-like

trick to shift the responsibility. No one knows better than Judge Thurman its falsity, unless it be the papers which have taken up this utterance and are parading it as if it were a sufficient answer to all the criticism of the President's malignant vetoes.

In the first place, it is not "the law," but the Constitution which controls. It is singular that Mr. Thurman should forget this. He always claimed to be a great Constitutional expert, and during the war he was constantly bristling like the fretful porcupine with "provisions," "interpretations," and "constructions" of the Constitution which would prevent the Government doing anything necessary to put down the rebellion. Section 7, Article 1, of the Constitution, says:

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it be- him, can vote for him. Self-respect forbids ferred to him, and Gallinger 138 out of 196. come a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that for the future forbid it. House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass During the second session 230 bills were | the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law.

As much the greater part of the vetoed pension bills originated in the Democratic House of Representatives, they had to be returned to that body and repassed there before they could go to the Senate.

Is it possible that Judge Thurman, who ciaims to have been a diligent student of our system of Government all his long life, who sat in the Senate for 12 years, and who is now a candidate for the second highest office in the gift of the people, is ignorant of a proboy is familiar with?

No; the only explanation is that it was a deliberate attempt to confuse the public judgment by an audacious misstatement.

Then as to those bills which originated in the Senate. Judge Thurman says that the 71st N. Y., in regard to the killing of the Senate had the power to pass over the Stonewall Jackson, is an interesting contriveto any bill which it wanted to pass. Now | bution to history indeed, and deserves unthe article of the Constitution above quoted says that a two-thirds vote is necessary to | tion to come into possession of important pass a bill over a veto. During the present facts, and apparently he did come into pos-Congress the Senate has consisted of 37 sesion of them, and what he says must have friends of the President to 39 opponents. How, with party lines drawn as they have been, and with the President holding a club over the head of every Democratic Senator, was any two-thirds vote to be got to pass a bill over the veto?

Supposing that all the Republican Senators were in favor of passing a pension bill over the President's veto. It was necessary, supposing all the Senators to be present, to get at least 12 Democratic Senators to join them. Of the total of 37 of these 21 were officers of high rank in the rebel army; another was a member of Jeff Davis's Cabinet; still another was a member of the rebel House of Representatives and Senate; still another was Governor of Georgia during the war, and seven more, representing Southern States, were almost as closely connected with the rebellion as if they had actually borne arms in its support. Here we have 31 of the 37 whose past history and present affiliations make them naturally opposed to pensions to Union veterans. There would be small chance indeed of getting any of them to vote to pass a pension bill over a veto.

The remaining six are Senators Hearst, of California: Voorhees and Turpie, of Indiana; Payne, of Ohio-whose son-in-law is a member of the Cabinet,-and McPherson and Blodgett, of New Jersey. While they are "And if one receives not enough it is be- all well enough disposed toward the vetercause he did not serve long enough: and ans to vote for any just pension bill, it is can he be heard to complain if he gets a just | not expected that they will carry this friendrate equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the ship to the extent of antagonizing their who has the courage of his convictions and remainder of the relief necessary to his support, | vindictive party-chief by voting to pass a

So it is quite clear that when Judge Thur- to do justice to the veterans. Matson's Report on His Mangled Disability | man stated that the friends of the veterans in the Senate had "the power to pass these bills over the vetoes," he stated what he well knew had no foundation in fact.

> "And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough; and can he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate equal to his fellow soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."—Col.

Poor old Sally Ann Bradley, bowed with the weight of her 70 years, crushed by the loss of her husband and sons-two killed on the battlefield, three maimed and crippled by rebel shot-is denied a paltry \$12 a month during her few remaining years, by a President who signed a bill putting Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Bragg, Mrs. Polk, and thousands more widows of rebels on the pension roll. Mrs. Bradley is consigned to the poorhouse, while Mrs. Pickett not only is given a penpaign fund, and he needs campaign funds very sion, but receives an appointment in one of much, to judge by the way his party is the Departments at Washington, with a salary about 10 times as great as the pension voted to Mrs. Bradley. Nor does the Presidential favor stop there. Mrs. Pickett's son, a mere boy, also receives an appointment at several hundred dollars salary, so that the dependent ones of the man who led the rebel charge at Gettysburg are very comfortably provided for, while Mrs. Bradley, "70 years old and helpless as a child," goes " over the hills to the poorhouse!"

OUR PLATFORM.

Grover Cleveland and C. C. Matson stand politicians in office who have betrayed and

it; justice forbids it; hope and expectation

In regard to Col. Matson, if ever soldiers are to hold to accountability politicians who betray them with false professions of friendship, they must do it by opposing his election. If they do not do it then they must stop talking of rewarding their friends and punishing their enemies. No politicians elevated to power-largely by the votes of soldiers, given on the strength of professions of friendship-ever betrayed the soldiers as shamefully, and inflicted such injury upon them as have Grover Cleveland and Col.

The only way that the veterans can resent this treatment is by voting against them whenever they are candidates, and we think it is their high duty to do this.

We would urge it even if Messrs. Cleveland and Matson were our own political brothers.

THE communication that we publish in this week's paper from Col. H. L. Potter, of usual consideration. The writer was in posistrong weight in settling the disputed point.

THE comrades generally are interrogating candidates for Congress as to their attitude toward THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Pension Bill, and whether they will support it if elected. This is the right way. Make the Bill the test question everywhere, and then be careful that no more Matsons are elected to betray the comrades at the bidding of selfish ambition.

as will be seen by a perusal of his story. The signature had become detached from the article in the printing-office.

THE notorious Eugene Higgins-the Commissary of Libby Prison in its worst dayshas been sent to Indiana to manage the campaign for Col. Matson. The fitness of the selection is beyond question. The man who starved Union prisoners helping elect the man who condemned Union veterans, their widows and orphans to the poorhouse. What a combination!

FORTUNATELY for the veterans there is no doubt of the re-election of that sterling Democrat-Samuel J. Randall. He is a man of his friendship. The crack of the caucus whip cannot discourage his determination

THE situation, so far as the veterans are concerned, is simple enough. Any change in the White House must be for the better. It is impossible that any man put there will be as cruel and malignant towards them as Cleveland has been and will continue to be

Col. Marson had such an opportunity as rarely comes to any man to show that his friendship for the veterans was something more than mere words. He used his opportunity to do them a grievous injury. The veterans have now an opportunity to shelve him, and they should not lose it.

THE defeat of Col. Matson is above politics with the veterans. It is a question of preference between a man who has betrayed them in a most hurtful way, and one who has been a consistent and zealous friend.

VETERANS should note how often Congress adjourns over days at a time. It can waste a day or two every week, but it will give none to the consideration of pension

IT is very singular that, with all their experience, the comrades of the Philadelphia Brigade have learned so imperfectly the great lesson that there is room for but one flag in

THERE is no polities in a veteran refusing to vote for Grover Cleveland. It is merely the proper protest of a man against kissing the hand that smites him.

THERE have been 4,470 private and 193 general pension bills-4,665 in all-referred to us precisely in the light of any other to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions since the beginning of the present session. abused the veterans. We do not care what Of these 1,311, or a little over one-fourth, their politics is; we would oppose them just | have been reported back to the House. The the same if their political bias was directly remainder are waiting the leisure and pleasopposite to what it is. With THE NATION- ure of the gentlemen to whom they have AL TRIBUNE the all-important question in | been referred. Under the rules of the comto do it, and yet they did nothing at all. The law regard to any official is his attitude toward mittee, all the private pension bills introthe veterans and their dependent ones. Had | duced by the Senators and Representatives Mr. Cleveland treated these as fairly as his from any State, are referred to the member predecessors in office, we should have had of the committee from that State for exno word of advice to offer in the campaign amination and action. He takes his own now in progress, because we would have felt time and way for this. For example, that the interests of the Nation's defenders | the Indiana Representatives have introwould have been safe, no matter whether duced since the beginning of the session he or his competitor was elected. Had Col. 319 bills. These were referred to Col. Mat-Matson shown ordinary zeal in the discharge | son, the Member from that State on the of his duties as Chairman of the Committee | committee. He has reported back 128 of on Invalid Pensions, we should have been them. The remaining 191 are still awaiting neutral in the contest in which he is now his action. All the Pennsylvania bills are referred to Mr. Lynch, of that State. The But we feel intensely that the course of number to date is 413, of which he has zethese two men deserves the sternest reproba- ported back but 49, leaving 364 that he has tion by the men who wore the blue, and all done nothing with. That is, he has attendwho sympathize with them. We do not see | ed to about one in seven. His proportion is how, after all the injuries and insults that | much the smallest of any member of the the veterans have received at the hands of committee. The best records made have Mr. Cleveland, any man who served his been by Messrs. Morrill and Gallinger. country and honors those who fought with | Morrill has reported 252 of the 480 bills re-

> Possibly the widows of the men-possibly the men themselves-who shot Saille Ann Bradley's two sons to death, crippled a third, mutilated a fourth, and so severely wounded her husband as to incapacitate him for labor, and bring about his premature death, are on the pension-roll at \$8 a month, while the President denies her a single cent from the public Treasury. She, '70 years old and helpless as an infant," must go to the poorhouse. This is the way Mr. Cleveland "cares for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

HON. EDWARD W. GREENMAN, of Troy, N. Y., was not in the army, but he is a true friend of the comrades, and one of the Democrats whom THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE deights to honor. We hope he will be returned to the 51st Congress, and kept in Congress as long as he lives. His constituents cannot improve on him.

WHAT excuse has Col. Matson given the omrades of Indiana for not making any effort whatever to pass the bills which he reported and placed on the calendar? "Fine words butter no parsnips"; " favorable reports pass no bills." The bills on the calendar are just as dead as if they were gathering dust in the pigeon-holes in the committee rooms, unless they are pushed on the floor of the House.

IF, in Mr. Cleveland's opinion, a woman's having given a husband and four sons to the country-having lost two of them on the field of battle and the other three terribly wounded-does not entitle her to the teader consideration of the Nation, what, in his estimation, would be necessary to entitle her to that consideration?

Would Abraham Lincoln have vetoed THE very interesting article on the expe- Sallie Ann Bradley's pension bill, or Andrew riences of a private soldier disguised as a Johnson, or U.S. Grant, or R. B. Hayes, or Chaplain at the battle of Gettysburg, which James A. Garfield, or Chester A. Arthur? appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of No, -for the honor of American manhood be Oct. 4, was written by Comrade E. M. Sperry, it said-no man who ever sat in that exalted of Boonville, N. Y., who wields a facile pen, seat would have been guilty of that coldblooded injustice but Grover Cleveland.

> THE Mills bill puts 142 different articles of import on the free list, a large portion of which are staples of our Northern farmers.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT FUND. The following additions to the Logan Monument Fund have been received since the last report: Wm. Young, Lilley, Mich ..

Aura Young. Dahlgren Post, No. 20, Dell Rapids, Dak., HEADQUARTREES THOS. A. EDDIE POST, } No. 291, GROVE, MICH., Oct. 2, 1888.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your Logan ular received and read to the Post, and I have the good pleasure to report Post of \$9.35. Hoping success in so landable apurpose in commemorating the memory of America's greatest volunteer General, Yours, in F., C. and L., J. A. DELASO, Commander,

Phos. A. Eddie

Wm. Sleight .....

Post, No. 291. 35 00 Asa J. Pholps... A. Delano, Was Van Liew... ommander... 1 00 Luke Cook..... David Collins ..... 1 00 John J. Maianton Post, No. 33, Fergus Falls, Minn. Alex Lowre Post, No. 36, Viroqua, Wisan-Alexander Post, No. 158, Piqua, O. learge H. Emerson Post, No. 268, Vina. A. K. Dillon Post, No. 213, Lindley, ol. E. E. Ellsworth Post, No. 25, Hard-Hazen Post, No. 74, Lowell, Vt... A. D. Adams Post, No. 153, Lyons, N. Y .... Sen. Wool Post, No. 164, Morley, Mich .... From the following members of Albert Weatherby Post, No. 128, Chetck, Wisc. . E. Andrus ..... 10 C. W. Moore ..... 16 10 Robert Miller .... E. J. Banks ..... Dr. H. L. Nichols Fred Museus..... barles Bower ... Christian Oleson D. A. Bussell. Allen Bichni. lburies Swan...

John W. Hunt ... bancy Wei S .... Elen Pixiev.... nes Hannifin. anne Hewitt..... 10 Thus, Reardan. H. Johnson ... 10 Chas. Whitney ... F. Lock ..... 10 S. J. Packard. S N. Blackford. C. W. Mendows. 10 Nashville Post, No. 419, Nashville, Ill...... Rowley Post, No. 238, Chayton, Mich...... Joe Hooker Post, No. 15, Tracy, Minn.... A. H. Perry, Commander, Post No. 15,

HEADQ'ES HARRINGTON POST, No. 633, )

STEWARDSON, ILL. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Inclosed find check for \$3.95 for the Logan Monument Fund, contributed by the following

Previously acknowledged.

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